

1 Motions to Dismiss. (Doc. 60.) After consideration of the issues, the Court finds the
2 following.

3 **BACKGROUND**

4 Plaintiff Jan E. Kruska ("Plaintiff") brought suit alleging that the website
5 www.corporatesexoffenders.com/wikisposure run by Perverted Justice Foundation,
6 Incorporated ("Perverted Justice") showcases Plaintiff under the categories of "Female
7 Pedophiles" and "Pedophile Activists." (Doc.1 ¶25.) Plaintiff claims that the
8 Wikisposure website features four copyrighted images of her as well as copyrighted
9 written materials. (*Id.* ¶27.) Furthermore, Plaintiff contends that personal information is
10 displayed on the website, such as her phone number, home address, and e-mail address,
11 along with statements that Plaintiff is a predator, convicted child molester, and pro-
12 pedophilia. (*Id.* ¶ 2, 27.) Despite contacting Perverted Justice and demanding that it
13 cease and desist, Plaintiff claims that no action was taken other than a response allegedly
14 stating, "Please shut up, your typing is boring." (*Id.* ¶28-30.) Plaintiff also brought suit
15 against Philip John Eide aka Xavier Von Erck ("Von Erck") as the founder and President
16 of Perverted Justice, www.corporatesexoffenders.com, and the "Wikisposure project" sub
17 site. (*Id.* ¶ 3.) On March 21, 2008, Defendants Perverted Justice and Von Erck brought a
18 Motion to Dismiss. (Doc. 44.)

19 **STANDARD OF REVIEW**

20 The party seeking to invoke a federal district court's jurisdiction bears the burden
21 of establishing personal jurisdiction over a defendant. *See, e.g., Ziegler v. Indian River*
22 *County*, 64 F.3d 470, 473 (9th Cir.1995) (citing *Farmers Ins. Exch. v. Portage La Prairie*
23 *Mut. Ins. Co.*, 907 F.2d 911, 912 (9th Cir.1990)). When the court relies on affidavits and
24 discovery materials without an evidentiary hearing, the plaintiff need only make a prima
25 facie showing of jurisdiction to avoid a motion to dismiss under Federal Rule of Civil
26 Procedure 12. *Ochoa v. J.B. Martin and Sons Farms, Inc.*, 287 F.3d 1182, 1187 (9th
27 Cir.2002). In making this showing, the court "'inquire[s] into whether [the plaintiff's]
28 pleadings and affidavits make a prima facie showing of personal jurisdiction.'" *Boschetto*

1 v. Hansing, 539 F.3d 1011, 1015 (9th Cir. 2008) (quoting Caruth v. Int'l Psychoanalytical
 2 Ass'n, 59 F.3d 126, 127-28 (9th Cir. 1995)). Uncontroverted allegations in the complaint
 3 are taken as true and any conflicts in the affidavits presented by the parties must be
 4 resolved in the plaintiff's favor. Id. (citations omitted).

5 DISCUSSION

6 I. Personal Jurisdiction Framework

7 A federal court may exercise personal jurisdiction over a non-resident defendant if
 8 jurisdiction is proper under the state's long-arm statute and if the exercise of jurisdiction
 9 is consistent with the due process requirements of the United States Constitution. See,
 10 e.g., Fireman's Fund Ins. Co. v. Nat'l Bank of Coops., 103 F.3d 888, 893 (9th Cir. 1996).
 11 Arizona's long-arm statute permits jurisdiction over a non-resident defendant to the limits
 12 of the United States Constitution. See Davis v. Metro. Prod., Inc., 885 F.2d 515, 520 (9th
 13 Cir. 1989) (citing Mfr.'s Leases Plan, Inc. v. Alverson Draughton Coll., 115 Ariz. 358,
 14 359 (1977)). The statutory and constitutional considerations "therefore merge into a
 15 single due process test." Fireman's Fund, 103 F.3d at 893.

16 Absent traditional bases for personal jurisdiction (physical presence, domicile, or
 17 consent), due process is satisfied when a defendant has minimum contacts with the forum
 18 "such that the maintenance of the suit does not offend traditional notions of fair play and
 19 substantial justice." Int'l Shoe Co. v. Washington, 326 U.S. 310, 316 (1945). The United
 20 States Supreme Court has identified the "relationship among the defendant, the forum,
 21 and the litigation" as the "essential foundation of *in personam* jurisdiction." Helicopteros
 22 Nacionales de Columbia, S.A. v. Hall, 466 U.S. 408, 414 (1984).

23 There are two types of personal jurisdiction: general and specific. General
 24 personal jurisdiction exists if the defendant has "substantial" or "continuous and
 25 systematic" contacts with the forum state." Fields v. Sedgwick Assoc. Risks, Ltd., 796
 26 F.2d 299, 301 (9th Cir. 1986). General personal jurisdiction allows a court to hear cases
 27 that are not connected to the activities of the defendant in the forum. Id.
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1 A state may also exert specific jurisdiction over a defendant in certain
 2 circumstances. The Ninth Circuit applies a three-part test to determine whether the court
 3 may exercise specific jurisdiction over a non-resident defendant:

4 (1) The non-resident defendant must purposefully direct his activities or
 5 consummate some transaction with the forum or resident thereof; or
 6 perform some act by which he purposefully avails himself of the privilege
 7 of conducting activities in the forum, thereby invoking the benefits and
 8 protections of its laws; (2) the claim must be one which arises out of or
 9 relates to the defendant's forum-related activities; and (3) the exercise of
 10 jurisdiction must comport with fair play and substantial justice, i.e. it must
 11 be reasonable.

12 Schwarzenegger v. Fred Martin Motor Co., 374 F.3d 797, 802 (9th Cir. 2004). If the
 13 plaintiff does not satisfy either of the first two prongs, personal jurisdiction is not found.
 14 Id. However, if the plaintiff meets both prongs, the burden shifts to the defendant to
 15 show that the exercise of jurisdiction would be unreasonable. Id.

16 With the advent of the Internet, new jurisdictional concerns have arisen. In
 17 Hanson v. Denckla, the Supreme Court noted that “as technological progress has
 18 increased the flow of commerce between States, the need for jurisdiction has undergone a
 19 similar increase.” 357 U.S. 235, 250-51 (1958). Years later, the Supreme Court
 20 recognized that physical presence was not required for courts to exercise personal
 21 jurisdiction due to the large amount of business conducted via mail and wire
 22 communications. Burger King Corp. V. Rudzewicz, 471 U.S. 462, 476 (1985).

23 In Zippo Mfg. Co. v. Zippo Dot Com, Inc., a Pennsylvania district court set out
 24 principles regarding the exercise of personal jurisdiction as related to the Internet that
 25 have been subsequently cited by a number of courts, including the Ninth Circuit. 952 F.
 26 Supp. 1119 (W.D. Pa. 1997). Zippo established a “sliding scale” approach to personal
 27 jurisdiction that examines a particular website’s interactivity and commercial nature.

28 At one end of the spectrum are situations where a defendant clearly does
 business over the Internet. If the defendant enters into contracts with
 residents of a foreign jurisdiction that involve the knowing and repeated
 transmission of computer files over the Internet, personal jurisdiction is
 proper. At the opposite end are situations where a defendant has simply
 posted information on an Internet Web site which is accessible to users in
 foreign jurisdictions. A passive Web site that does little more than make
 information available to those who are interested in it is not grounds for the

1 exercise [of] personal jurisdiction. The middle ground is occupied by
 2 interactive Web sites where a user can exchange information with the host
 3 computer. In these cases, the exercise of jurisdiction is determined by
 examining the level of interactivity and commercial nature of the exchange
 of information that occurs on the Web site.

4 Id. at 1124 (citations omitted); see also Cybersell v. Cybersell, 130 F.3d 414 (9th Cir.
 5 1997) (adopting Zippo's framework for personal jurisdiction in the context of the
 6 Internet). The court in Zippo stated that "the likelihood that personal jurisdiction can be
 7 constitutionally exercised is directly proportionate to the nature and quality of
 8 commercial activity that an entity conducts over the Internet." Zippo, 952 F. Supp. at
 9 1124.

10 **II. Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Personal Jurisdiction as to Perverted Justice** 11 **Foundation**

12 **A. General Jurisdiction**

13 For general personal jurisdiction to exist, a court must examine carefully the
 14 defendant's contacts with the forum state and judge whether they are "substantial" or
 15 "continuous and systematic" such that the exercise of jurisdiction is appropriate. "The
 16 standard for establishing general jurisdiction is 'fairly high,' and requires that the
 17 defendant's contacts be of the sort that approximate physical presence." Bancroft &
 18 Masters, Inc. v. Augusta Nat. Inc., 223 F.3d 1082, 1086 (9th Cir. 2000) (quoting Brand v.
 19 Menlove Dodge, 796 F.2d 1070, 1073 (9th Cir. 1986)).² Factors to be considered in the
 20 analysis include "whether the defendant makes sales, solicits or engages in business in the
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 24 ²In Helicopteros Nacionales de Columbia, S.A. v. Hall, the U.S. Supreme Court found
 25 no jurisdiction where a foreign corporation sent officer to forum for one negotiating session,
 26 accepts checks drawn on a forum bank, purchased equipment from the forum, and sent
 27 personnel to the forum for training. 466 U.S. at 416. Similarly, in Cubbage v. Merchant, the
 28 Ninth Circuit found general jurisdiction did not exist where defendant doctors had large
 numbers of patients in the forum, used the forum's medical insurance system, and had a
 telephone directory listing that reached the forum. 744 F.2d 665, 667-68 (9th Cir. 1984).

1 state, serves the state's markets, designates an agent for service of process, holds a
2 license, or is incorporated there." Id.

3 In her Complaint, Plaintiff alleges that Perverted Justice is based out of Portland,
4 Oregon, and accepts donations in California. (Doc. 1 ¶2.) However, Plaintiff also
5 contends Perverted Justice is "doing business within the State of Arizona." (Id.) The
6 nature of this business consists of "support[ing] volunteers who act as bait in chat rooms
7 acting as underage individuals." (Id.) In addition, Plaintiff claims Perverted Justice runs
8 a website called www.corporatesexoffenders.com and through the "Wikispouse
9 Project" sub site target individuals Perverted Justice believe to be pedofiles and child rape
10 advocates. (Id.) Substantively, the Complaint states that the Wikispouse website
11 displays "four copyrighted images of Plaintiff as well as numerous copyrighted written
12 materials," including "Plaintiff's personal identifying information . . . such as home
13 address, telephone and cell phone numbers, maiden and married names, jobs plaintiff has
14 held, online magazines and bands she has written for, date of birth, e-mail addresses,
15 known affiliates (some of which she does not know), Plaintiff's hobbies, that Plaintiff is a
16 convicted child molester, that she was convicted of molesting a child in Massachusetts
17 and that she is a pedophile." (Id. ¶27.)

18 In its Motion to Dismiss, Perverted Justice contends that it is a non-profit
19 corporation based in California and Oregon. (Doc. 44, 6:19-21.) It conducts no business
20 with Arizona, has no designated agent for service of process in the state, holds no Arizona
21 licenses, and is not incorporated under Arizona law. (Id. 6:24-7:1.) Consequently, since
22 Perverted Justice has no substantial or continuous and systematic contacts with Arizona,
23 it asserts it is not subject to general jurisdiction.

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1 In her Response to Motion to Dismiss,³ Plaintiff acknowledges that Perverted
 2 Justice is a non-profit organization based out of California, but asserts that it has had
 3 “minimally sufficient contacts with the forum state [of Arizona]” sufficient to subject it to
 4 the Court’s jurisdiction. (Doc. 47 ¶3.) Such a general allegation is insufficient for the
 5 Court to exercise general jurisdiction over Perverted Justice. Later in her Response,
 6 Plaintiff also claims that Perverted Justice has done business with Arizona on two
 7 occasions. (*Id.* ¶12.) Specifically, Plaintiff alleges that Perverted Justice has conducted
 8 two internet “stings” in Arizona in the past ten years, one in Prescott and another in
 9 Tucson. (*Id.*) The Court notes these allegations were not addressed in the Complaint.⁴

11 ³Plaintiff is reminded that responses must comply with Rule 7.2 of the Local Rules
 12 of Civil Procedure. “Unless otherwise permitted by the Court, a motion including its
 13 supporting memorandum, and the response including its supporting memorandum, each shall
 14 not exceed seventeen (17) pages, exclusive of attachments and any required statement of
 15 facts.” L.R.Civ. 7.2(e). Failure to follow this Local Rule can result in the non-compliance
 16 being “deemed a consent to the denial or granting of the motion,” allowing the Court to
 17 dispose of the motion. L.R.Civ. 7.2(i).

18 ⁴In considering whether Plaintiff has met her burden of establishing personal
 19 jurisdiction, the court “‘inquire[s] into whether [the plaintiff’s] pleadings and affidavits make
 20 a prima facie showing of personal jurisdiction.’” *Boschetto*, 539 F.3d at 1015 (quoting
 21 *Caruth v. Int’l Psychoanalytical Ass’n*, 59 F.3d 126, 127-28 (9th Cir. 1995)). However, in
 22 the present case, Plaintiff never raised her allegations regarding the Arizona sting operations
 23 in her original Complaint. (Doc. 1.) Indeed, none of her claims are based on these
 24 operations. (*Id.*) Rather, Plaintiff asserts these facts for the first time in her Response to the
 25 Motion to Dismiss. (Doc. 47 ¶12.) Since the Response is neither a pleading under Federal
 26 Rule of Civil Procedure 7 nor are any affidavits included, the Court will not consider the
 27 allegations concerning the alleged sting operations in ruling on the Motion to Dismiss. If
 28 Plaintiff wanted to add new allegations against Perverted Justice, the proper procedure was
 to file an Amended Complaint pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 15.

Even if such evidence were considered, the result would not change. Two sting
 operations over the course of a ten-year period is not the type of continuous and systematic
 contact with Arizona required for general jurisdiction (Doc. 47 ¶12.) As to specific
 jurisdiction, discussed *infra*, the second prong of the *Schwarzenegger* test is not met.
Schwarzenegger, 374 F.3d at 802. In considering whether a plaintiff’s claim arises out of a
 defendant’s forum-related activities, the Ninth Circuit has adopted a “but for” test. *Ballard*
v. Savage, 65 F.3d 1495, 1500 (9th Cir. 1995); *Ziegler*, 64 F.3d at 474. Under this test, if

1 Thus, the Court will not undertake any further inquiry with regards to the sting
2 allegations.

3 After examining the Plaintiff's Complaint, the only connection that Perverted
4 Justice has with Arizona is through its www.corporatesexoffenders.com and Wikisposure
5 websites. Plaintiff has not contested Perverted Justice's assertions that it conducts no
6 business with Arizona, has no designated agent for service of process in the state, holds
7 no Arizona licenses, and is not incorporated under Arizona law. (Doc. 44, 6:24-7:1; Doc.
8 47.) In the absence of these types of contacts that approximate physical presence in
9 Arizona, the Court finds that Perverted Justice does not have the substantial or continuous
10 and systematic contacts necessary for the Court to exercise general jurisdiction over
11 Perverted Justice.

12 B. Specific Jurisdiction

13 In its Motion to Dismiss, Perverted Justice claims it does not satisfy the three-part
14 test for specific jurisdiction. Schwarzenegger, 374 F.3d at 802. First, Perverted Justice
15 argues that posting information on the Internet, by itself, is not sufficient to show
16 purposeful availment without evidence that Perverted Justice purposefully directed its
17 activity toward Arizona. (Doc. 44, 8:21-9:6.) Moreover, Perverted Justice contends that
18 it did not satisfy the "effects test" laid out in Calder v. Jones by committing an intentional
19 act "expressly aimed" at Arizona and which caused harm in that state. (Id. 9:7-10:16.)
20 Second, Perverted Justice claims it has no forum-related activities because it has no office
21 in Arizona and does not solicit or conduct business there. (Id. 10:19-11:4.) Even if such
22 forum-related activities existed, Plaintiff does not allege that but for Perverted Justice's
23 contacts with Arizona, Plaintiff would not have suffered injury. (Id.) According to
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25 "but for" the defendant's contacts with the forum, the plaintiff's claim would not have arisen,
26 the second requirement for specific jurisdiction is satisfied. Id. Here, Plaintiff does not
27 assert any claims based upon Perverted Justice's sting operations in Arizona. (Doc. 1.) As
28 a result, her claims do not arise from these sting operations, and there is no specific
jurisdiction.

1 Perverted Justice, such a “but for” test is required by the Ninth Circuit. (Id.) Third,
 2 Perverted Justice contends that the exercise of jurisdiction would be unreasonable. (Id.
 3 11:7-25.)

4 1. Purposeful Availment/Purposeful Direction

5 a. Generally

6 In order to satisfy the first prong of the Ninth Circuit test for specific jurisdiction,
 7 Plaintiff must establish either that 1) Perverted Justice purposefully availed itself of the
 8 privilege of conducting activities in Arizona, or 2) Perverted Justice purposefully directed
 9 its activities toward Arizona. Schwarzenegger, 374 F.3d at 802.

10 A purposeful availment analysis is most often used when the action is one
 11 sounding in contract, while a purposeful direction analysis is often used with tort suits.
 12 Id. In order to have purposefully availed himself of conducting activities in the forum,
 13 the defendant must have performed some type of affirmative conduct which allows or
 14 promotes the transaction of business within the forum state. Sinatra v. National Enquirer,
 15 Inc., 854 F.2d 1191, 1195 (9th Cir. 1988). In this first part of the test, the court
 16 determines “whether the defendant's contacts with the forum are attributable to his own
 17 actions or are solely the actions of the plaintiff.” Id.

18 Purposeful direction, on the other hand, requires evidence of a nonresident
 19 defendant’s actions outside the forum that are directed or aimed at the forum state, such
 20 as by distributing goods that originated elsewhere. Schwarzenegger, 374 F.3d at 803.
 21 Under a purposeful direction analysis, personal jurisdiction can be based upon the so-
 22 called “effects test” from Calder v. Jones. In that case, the United States Supreme Court
 23 held that an act by a foreign defendant that is both aimed at the forum state and has effect
 24 there satisfies the purposeful availment prong for specific jurisdiction. Calder v. Jones,
 25 465 U.S. 783 (1984). “To meet the effects test, the defendant must have 1) committed an
 26 intentional act, which was 2) expressly aimed at the forum state, and 3) caused harm, the
 27 brunt of which is suffered and which the defendant knows is likely to be suffered in the
 28 forum state.” Bancroft, 223 F.3d at 1087. Foreseeable effects on the forum state are not

1 enough; the plaintiff must demonstrate that the defendant specifically directed his actions
2 at the forum state. Schwarzenegger, 374 F.3d at 807.

3 b. Purposeful Availment

4 The Wikisposure website maintained by Perverted Justice serves as a database of
5 information regarding the identities and pursuits of those in the pedophile and sex
6 offender activism community. (Doc. 1 ¶2.) The website features profiles of individuals
7 that promote sex offender and child rape activism. (Id.) One such person profiled is
8 Plaintiff, and the webpage devoted to her includes photographs, alleged quotations and
9 personal identifying information such as e-mail addresses, affiliations, home address, and
10 phone numbers. (Id. ¶27.) Additionally, the webpage includes information regarding
11 Plaintiff's known affiliates as well as links to various websites featuring Plaintiff. (Id.)

12 There is no evidence that Perverted Justice engaged in any kind of affirmative
13 conduct within Arizona that promoted the transaction of business there. While there is no
14 question that anyone in the country, and indeed the world, could access the Wikisposure
15 website and thereby learn about Plaintiff, this fact alone does not permit an inference that
16 Perverted Justice directed the information toward Arizona residents. Perverted Justice did
17 nothing to encourage people in Arizona to access the site, and there is no evidence that
18 any business or commercial activity was transacted over the website. Furthermore, the
19 interactivity of the website is limited to Perverted Justice posting information on Plaintiff
20 for others to read and an e-mail address in which additional information about Plaintiff
21 can be sent. However, there is no indication that any comments were received from
22 Arizona.

23 After contacting Perverted Justice and demanding that they cease and desist,
24 Plaintiff claims she received a response stating "Please shut up, your typing is boring."
25 (Doc. 1 ¶28-30.) This communication received in response to Plaintiff's cease and desist
26 demand does not support specific jurisdiction either. Only those contacts with the forum
27 that were created by the defendant, rather than those manufactured by the unilateral acts
28 of the plaintiff, should be considered when determining whether there have been

1 sufficient contacts for the exercise of personal jurisdiction to satisfy due process. Tech
2 Heads, Inc. v. Desktop Service Center, Inc., 105 F.Supp.2d 1142, 1151 (D. Or. 2000)
3 (finding that since defendant sent three letters only after plaintiff first sent a letter,
4 correspondence initiated by plaintiff could not subject defendant to jurisdiction on this
5 basis). Perverted Justice allegedly reached out to Plaintiff only after she contacted them,
6 and thus, the correspondence was initiated by Plaintiff. (Doc. 1 ¶28-30.) This contact by
7 Perverted Justice with Arizona was not attributable to Perverted Justice's own actions, but
8 rather to those of Plaintiff. Because Perverted Justice did not engage in any affirmative
9 conduct that allows or promotes the transaction of business in Arizona, Perverted Justice
10 has not purposefully availed itself of the privilege of conducting business in Arizona.
11 Thus, the Court will consider next whether there is purposeful direction with regards to
12 the website.

13 c. Purposeful Direction

14 In her initial Complaint, Plaintiff refers to being a "target" of the website run by
15 Perverted Justice, and that she lives in the State of Arizona (Doc. 1 ¶2.) This allegation
16 by Plaintiff appears to be directed to an "effects test"-type analysis. Despite these
17 allegations, it is not enough that Plaintiff resides in the forum state and may feel the
18 effects there. The defendant must direct the tortious activity to the forum state. See Cas.
19 Assurance Risk Ins. Brokerage Co. v. Dillon, 976 F.2d 596, 601 (9th Cir. 1992). Plaintiff
20 does not demonstrate how the maintenance of a website with a low degree of interactivity
21 constitutes express aiming at Arizona. Perverted Justice did not direct its Wikisposure
22 website at Arizona residents; rather, the webpage was accessible by anyone, anywhere in
23 the world. While Plaintiff may have suffered harm in Arizona and this harm may have
24 been foreseeable, this is not sufficient in the absence of express aiming at Arizona by
25 Perverted Justice. As a result, the "effects test" is not met and Perverted Justice is not
26 subject to specific jurisdiction.

27 The Court concludes that the essentially passive nature of Perverted Justice's
28 activity in posting a website on the Internet that allegedly defamed Plaintiff does not

1 qualify as purposeful availment invoking the benefits and protections of Arizona. Neither
2 is there any purposeful direction by Perverted Justice. Having failed the first prong
3 necessary for specific jurisdiction, there is no need to address whether the claim arises out
4 of or relates to the defendant's forum-related activities and whether the exercise of
5 jurisdiction is reasonable.

6 **III. Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Personal Jurisdiction as to Xavier Von Erck**

7 A. General Jurisdiction

8 In Plaintiff's Complaint, she claims Philip John Eide aka Xavier Von Erck is the
9 founder and President of Perverted Justice, www.corporatesexoffenders.com and the
10 "Wikisposure Project" sub site. (Doc. 1 ¶3.) Plaintiff alleges he is "believed to reside in
11 Portland, Oregon." (Id.) No other basis for personal jurisdiction is offered.

12 Von Erck argues that he has no substantial, continuous or systematic contacts with
13 Arizona sufficient for general jurisdiction. (Doc. 44, 7:18-19.) In addition to never living
14 in Arizona, Von Erck contends that he does not own any property or businesses in
15 Arizona, holds no bank accounts in the state, pays no taxes, and has no designated agent
16 for service of process. (Id. 7:19-23.) Plaintiff does not dispute any of these claims in her
17 Response. (Doc. 47.)

18 In Plaintiff's Response, she further alleges that on March 30, 2006, Von Erck
19 appeared on Godaddy.com's internet talk show for an interview and to "advertise their
20 'talents' and 'services.'" (Doc. 47 ¶10.) The Court notes that this fact, similar to that
21 regarding the sting operations, was not mentioned in the Complaint.⁵ The minimal
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23 ⁵As with the sting operations discussed earlier, the facts regarding the radio show were
24 never asserted by Plaintiff in her Complaint or an affidavit, and therefore, the Court will not
25 consider it. (Doc. 1.) Even if the Court were to include this fact in its evaluation, personal
26 jurisdiction would still not be found as to Von Erck. One appearance on an internet talk
27 show is not sufficient for the exercise of general jurisdiction. As to specific jurisdiction, the
28 talk show appearance was not specifically directed or aimed at Arizona, but rather was
accessible to listeners across the country with Internet access. (Doc. 47 ¶10; Exhibit PJ-14-
A.) Even if the talk show appearance can be construed somehow as purposeful availment,
jurisdiction still fails because Plaintiff's claims do not arise out of this forum-related activity.

1 allegations regarding Von Erck's residence in Oregon and position as founder and
2 President of Perverted Justice are not sufficient for general jurisdiction. As a result, the
3 Court will proceed to assess specific jurisdiction.

4 B. Specific Jurisdiction

5 For similar reasons as given by Perverted Justice, Von Erck asserts that he is not
6 subject to specific jurisdiction because he fails to meet the Ninth Circuit three-prong test.
7 Schwarzenegger, 374 F.3d at 802. First, he has not purposefully availed himself of the
8 benefits and protections of Arizona law or directed his activities toward Arizona
9 residents. (Doc. 44, 12:6-8.) Second, there is no evidence that but for his Arizona
10 contacts, Plaintiff would not have suffered injury. (Id. 12:10-12.) Third, the exercise of
11 jurisdiction over him would be unreasonable. (Id. 12:13-15.)

12 Plaintiff's allegations against Von Erck consist of his residence in Portland,
13 Oregon and his position as founder and President of Perverted Justice. (Doc. 1 ¶2-3.)
14 Indeed, there is no indication that Von Erck has sought to avail himself of the benefits or
15 protections of Arizona law or purposefully directed any activity toward Arizona.
16 Consequently, Plaintiff has failed to satisfy her burden of establishing specific jurisdiction
17 over Von Erck, and thus, the motion to dismiss will be granted as to Von Erck.

18 Since the Court finds that personal jurisdiction is lacking as to both Perverted
19 Justice and Von Erck, the Court does not find it necessary to address the remaining Rule
20 12 defenses in the Motion to Dismiss, namely failure to state a claim and insufficient
21 service.

22 **IV. Motion to Set Hearing for Oral Arguments**

23 Also before the Court is Plaintiff's Motion to Set Hearing for Oral Arguments on
24 Rule 12 Motions to Dismiss. (Doc. 60.) Plaintiff requests that the Court set oral
25 argument regarding the Motions to Dismiss filed by Defendants Barbara W. Ochoa,

26 _____
27 Plaintiff does not allege in her Complaint that Von Erck said anything defamatory about her
28 on the talk show. (Doc. 1.)

1 David Butler, Bob Parsons, Godaddy.com, April Butler, Filmax, Von Erck, and Perverted
2 Justice. As the Court has previously ruled on the Motions to Dismiss filed by Barbara
3 Ochoa (Doc. 63), David Butler (Doc. 62), Parsons (Doc. 82), and Godaddy.com (Doc.
4 82), the Court finds the issue moot as to these Defendants. As to Defendants April Butler
5 and Filmax, no Motions to Dismiss have been filed, and thus, no hearing is necessary.
6 Finally, as to Defendants Von Erck and Perverted Justice, the Court finds a hearing is not
7 needed before addressing the issues raised in their Motion to Dismiss. Thus, Plaintiff's
8 Motion to Set Hearing will be denied.

9 Accordingly,

10 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED GRANTING** Specially Appearing Defendants'
11 Perverted Justice Foundation, Inc.'s and Xavier Von Erck's Motion to Dismiss. (Doc.
12 44.)

13 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the claims against Defendants Perverted
14 Justice and Xavier Von Erck are dismissed without prejudice with leave to re-file.

15 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Plaintiff has until
16 **Friday, January 9, 2009** to re-file her claims against Defendants Perverted Justice and
17 Xavier Von Erck.

18 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED DENYING** Plaintiff's Motion to Set Hearing for
19 Oral Arguments on Rule 12 Motions to Dismiss. (Doc. 60.)

20 DATED this 15th day of December, 2008.

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24 Stephen M. McNamee
25 United States District Judge
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